

***Quercus alba* - *Quercus rubra* - *Quercus prinus* / *Collinsonia canadensis* - *Podophyllum peltatum* - *Sanguinaria canadensis* Forest**

COMMON NAME White Oak - Red Oak - Rock Chestnut Oak / Richweed - May-apple - Bloodroot
SYNONYM Appalachian Montane Oak - Hickory Forest (Rich Type)
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS Forest (I)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS Deciduous forest (I.B)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP Cold-deciduous forest (I.B.2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP Natural/Semi-natural (I.B.2.N)
FORMATION Lowland or submontane cold-deciduous forest (I.B.2.N.a)

ALLIANCE *Quercus alba* - (*Quercus rubra*, *Carya* spp.) Forest Alliance

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 2

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Upland

RANGE

Globally

This community is found in the mountains of North Carolina and South Carolina and may range into Georgia and Tennessee.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

This association was not observed or sampled on the Mount Le Conte or Cades Cove quadrangles. It is likely within the Park.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Globally:

These forests can occur across a broad elevation range (2000-4500 feet) and can occur in exposed topographic settings (upper slopes), as well as on more protected sites (edges of coves), and are thought to be associated with circumneutral soils.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

No information

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Globally

Stratum

Species

No information

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Stratum

Species

No information

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Globally

Quercus alba, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Arisaema triphyllum*, *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

No information

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

Globally

This association includes forests dominated by *Quercus alba*, occurring over circumneutral soils in the southern Blue Ridge. Other species that can be important in the canopy include *Quercus rubra*, *Quercus coccinea*, *Quercus prinus*, *Carya glabra*, and *Carya alba*. On some sites, species more typical of "cove forests," such as *Fraxinus americana* or *Magnolia acuminata*, may form a very minor component. *Oxydendrum arboreum* and *Cornus florida* are common in the subcanopy. Heath species (*Rhododendron maximum* or *Kalmia latifolia*) are absent or very minor in the shrub stratum. On very high-base status soils, *Philadelphus hirsutus* or *Lindera benzoin* may be in the shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum can be quite diverse and is characterized by mesic herbs and species associated with circumneutral soils, such as, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Arisaema triphyllum*, *Amphicarpaea bracteata*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, *Asplenium platyneuron*, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Tradescantia subaspera*, *Euphorbia purpurea*, *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*,

Polystichum acrostichoides, *Athyrium filix-femina* ssp. *asplenoides*, *Dennstaedtia punctilobula*, and *Dryopteris intermedia*.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

No information

CONSERVATION RANK G3

RANK JUSTIFICATION

DATABASE CODE C EGL007692

COMMENTS

Globally

This association was defined based on occurrence information in the North Carolina Blue Ridge. More information is needed to better describe and define this association and its geographic distribution.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Similar vegetation was sampled in the southern portion of the Cades Cove quadrangle, but it was dominated by *Quercus rubra* [see *Quercus rubra* - *Tilia americana* var. *heterophylla* - *Halesia tetraptera* var. *monticola* / *Collinsonia canadensis* - *Tradescantia subaspera* Forest (CEGL007878)].

REFERENCES

None